

Solved Paper 2022

Social Science (TERM-I)

CLASS-X

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper contains 60 questions out of which 50 questions are to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.
- (ii) This question paper contains of four sections – Section A, B, C and D.
- (iii) **Section–A** contains 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from Q. No. 1 to 24.
- (iv) **Section–B** contains 22 questions. Attempt any 18 questions from Q. No. 25 to 46.
- (v) **Section–C** contains 12 questions (Case-Based Study Questions). Attempt any 10 questions from Q. No. 47 to 58.
- (vi) **Section–D** contains 2 Map based questions. Attempt both the questions.
- (vii) The first 20 questions in Section A, 18 questions in Section B and 10 questions in Section C attempted by a candidate will be evaluated.
- (viii) There is only one correct option for every multiple choice question (MCQ). Marks will not be awarded for answering more than one option.
- (ix) There is no negative marking.

Series : JSK/1

032/1/4

SECTION - A

Attempt any 20 out of 24 questions.

1. Industrialization began in which one of the following European countries in the second half of the eighteenth century?
- (a) Germany (b) France
(c) Italy (d) England

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Acquisition of colonies and the expansion of trade in the 16th and 17th centuries led to greater demand for goods in England. Rapid industrialisation first began in Britain, starting with mechanized spinning in the 1780s.

2. Which type of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?
- (a) Conservative (b) Liberal
(c) Federal (d) Feudal

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of State and Society — like the Monarchy, the Church, Social hierarchies, Property and the family – should be preserved.

3. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815?

- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
(b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
(c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
(d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In 1815, representatives of the European powers, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria had collectively defeated Napoleon; they met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

4. In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830?

- (a) France (b) Germany
(c) England (d) Italy

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.

5. Who among the following remakred "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

- (a) Lord Byron (b) Metternich
(c) Johann Herder (d) Napoleon

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Austrian Chancellor Metternich said the above statement because the political changes like the French Revolution, democracy, fraternity values in

France affected and excited other European countries also.

6. Who among the following was the architect of the unification of Germany?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) William I
(c) Frederick III (d) William II

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the 1860s, Otto Von Bismarck engineered a series of wars that unified the German states, significantly and deliberately excluding Austria, into powerful German Empire under Prussian leadership.

7. Who among the following had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s?

- (a) Victor Emmanuel I (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Count Cavour

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for the unitary Italian Republic. He also formed a secret society called young Italy in Marseilles and young Europe in Berne.

8. In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab
(c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Overgrazing leads to land degradation as it removes the humus content, strips the soil of the vegetal cover making it dry and poor in nutrients. Overgrazing is the main cause of land degradation in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.

9. Identify the soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in nature:

- (a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil
(c) Arid soil (d) Alluvial soil

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Arid soil is red and brown in colour, it is sandy in texture. It is saline in nature and lacks humus and moisture.

10. Which one of the following forces leads to maximum soil erosion in plains?

- (a) Wind (b) Glacier
(c) Running water (d) Earthquake

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The running water removes the top layer of land, it moves the soil's organic and inorganic particles alongside the land surface, depositing them in the lower landscape and this causes soil erosion.

11. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the following states?

- (a) Odisha (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Gujarat

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In Odisha large scale of deforestation is caused due to mining which has affected the quality of land. Coal mining is the major reason of deforestation in Odisha.

12. Who among the following was proclaimed King of united Italy in 1861?

- (a) Charles I (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi (d) Nero

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as king of united Italy in 1861. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 prompted the King Emanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian States in 1861.

13. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Union List?

- (a) Communication (b) Trade
(c) Commerce (d) Irrigation

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Communication is a subject of national importance, so it is included in union list. Only the Central Government has the right to make laws on subjects like Defence, Communication and Banking given in the Union List.

14. Which one of the following elements is not included in the Belgium model?

- (a) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government
(b) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments.
(c) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
(d) There is a community government which has special powers of administration.

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The community government in Belgium is elected by people belonging to one language community — Dutch, French and German-speaking — no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues. That is why, the community government has no special powers of administration.

15. Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together federation'?

- (a) Australia (b) India
(c) USA (d) Switzerland

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: India is a federation in which the power is divided between the Union and State governments (between the Constituent States and National Government). So it is example of 'Holding together federation'.

16. Which one of the following ethnic communities is in majority in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Sri Lankan Tamils (b) Indian Tamils
(c) Muslims (d) Sinhalese

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In Sri Lanka, 74% of people speak Sinhala, so it is ethnic community in majority, only 18% people speak Tamil.

17. Which one of the following subjects is included in the State list?

- (a) Banking (b) Business
(c) Currency (d) Communication

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Business or Commerce contains subject of State and local importance. The State government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

18. Activities that help in the development of Primary and Secondary sectors come under which one of the following sectors?

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Tertiary sector refers to the commercial services that support the production and distribution process in any economy eg.: Insurance, Transport etc. It helps in the development of Primary and Secondary sectors of a country.

19. Identify the correct feature of Unitary form of government from the following options:

- (a) There are two or more levels of government.
(b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens.
(c) Each tier of government has its own jurisdiction.
(d) The sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Unitary system of government has only one level of government or and the subunits are subordinate to the Central government.

20. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most important of economic activity?

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: At initial stages of development, Primary sector is most important in economic activity because it is the sector in which raw material is processed into valueable finished product. Industries that manufacture finished products from Primary material are called manufacturing industries and they are also called backbone of our country.

21. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms come under which one of the following sectors?

- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The manufacturing and industry sector are known as the secondary sector which includes secondary processing of raw materials, food manufacturing textile manufacturing etc. Here the natural products are changed into several useful

forms through manufacturing eg.: Making sugar from sugarcane, making cement from lime-stone etc.

22. The products received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the following sectors?

- (a) Quaternary (b) Tertiary
(c) Secondary (d) Primary

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The primary sector of the economy includes any industry involved in the extraction and production of raw materials such as fishing, farming, mining, hunting etc. Here the products are received by exploiting natural resources.

23. Which one of the following factors is mainly responsible for declining water level in India?

- (a) Irrigation (b) Industrialization
(c) Urbanisation (d) Over-utilization

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Modern lifestyle of the urban people has created more demand for water for domestic consumption purposes in big cities and towns which has declined the water level in India.

24. Which one of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?

- (a) Trade (b) Commerce
(c) Agriculture (d) Marriage

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Concurrent list includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Government. Marriage is included in the concurrent list. Both the union as well as the State Governments can make laws in this matter. If their laws conflict with each other, then the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

SECTION - B

Attempt any 18 out of 22 questions.

25. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.

Reason (R) : The use of Polish soon came up as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: After Russian occupation, the polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use their own language as a weapon of national resistance and the

use of polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

26. Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:

1. Abdication of the monarch
 2. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed
 3. Political Rights to women were given
 4. Freedom of the press had been asked for
- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
 (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 (c) Only 1 and 4 are correct.
 (d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In revolution of the liberals in Europe during 1848 political rights to women were not given. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the revolution of liberals, in which large number of women had participated actively and they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly.

27. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors in 1845.

Reason (R): Contractors had drastically reduced their payments.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but they had drastically reduced their payments. On 4th June large crowd of weavers marched in Paris up to the Mansion of their contractors demanding higher wages.

28. On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis?

1. Currency
 2. Banking
 3. Legal system
 4. Demographic
- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
 (b) Only 2 and 3 are correct.
 (c) Only 3 and 4 are correct.
 (d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. The new state placed a strong

emphasis on modernising the Currency, Banking, Legal and Judicial systems in Germany and not Demography.

29. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?

- (a) Papal State (b) Lombardy
 (c) Venetia (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.

30. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option:

1. He was an Italian statesman
 2. He spoke French much better than Italian
 3. He was a tactful diplomat
 4. He belonged to a Royal family
- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
 (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 (c) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct
 (d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Cavour was the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont. He was an Italian statesman but he did not belong to a Royal family. He was born in Turin during Napoleonic rule, into a family which had acquired estates during the French occupation.

31. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.

Reason (R) : Ethnic group of Britain extended in its influence.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In Britain the formation of nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions, and they extended their influence over the other nations of the islands.

32. Which among the following is not a problem of resource development?

- (a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals
 (b) Accumulation of resources in few hands
 (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources

(d) An equitable distribution of resources

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: An equitable distribution of resources is not a problem of resource development because for a sustained quality of life and global peace, it is essential that resources should be distributed equally.

33. Which one of the following human activities has contributed most in land degradation?

- (a) Deforestation (b) Overgrazing
(c) Mining (d) Over-irrigation

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Deforestation and forest degradation are inter-related. Deforestation occurs when forests are converted to non-forest uses, such as agriculture and road construction etc. They are the biggest threats to survival of many species and loss of forests in ecosystem reduces the ability of forests to provide essential services to people and nature.

34. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops.

Reason (R) : This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, Bio-diesel crops like Jatropha and Jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high value crops.

35. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Majority community is dominant in a few democratic states.

Reason (R) : Dominance can undermine the unity of the country.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In Sri Lanka, the majority community of Sinhalese wants to force its dominance over others and refuse to share power and it can undermine the

unity of the country.

36. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Power sharing is good.

Reason (R) : It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Power sharing is good because it helps in reducing the possibility of conflicts between Social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

37. Choose the correct pair among the following:

Country	Administration
(a) Russia	– Unitary
(b) China	– Federal
(c) Canada	– Unitary
(d) Argentina	– Federal

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Russia is a federal country not unitary.

China is a unitary country not federal.

Canada is a federal country not unitary.

38. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : The distrust between Sinhalese and Tamil communities turned into widespread conflict in Sri Lanka.

Reason (R) : 1956 Act recognized Sinhala as the only official language.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In 1956, an Act was passed to make Sinhala as the official language. The government followed preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.

39. Identify 'Horizontal power sharing' arrangements among the following in modern democracies:

- (a) Different organs of government
(b) Governments at different levels
(c) Different social groups

- (d) Different parties, pressure groups and movements

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In 'Horizontal Power Sharing', the power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. In India, this distribution of powers ensures that none of the organs can utilise and exercise unlimited power and each and every organ keeps an eye on the others.

40. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
I. Union List	A. Computer-related matter
II. State List	B. Forest
III. Concurrent List	C. Police
IV. Subsidiary Matters	D. Defence
(a) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A	(b) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
(c) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A	(d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Union List – Defence
State List – Police
Concurrent List – Forest
Subsidiary matters – Computer-related matter

41. Which of the following countries is an example of 'coming together' federation?

- (a) United States of America
(b) India
(c) Spain
(d) Belgium

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: India, Spain and Belgium are examples of 'Holding Together' Federations.

42. What is not an integral part of the government?

- (a) Office of the Prime Minister
(b) Legislature
(c) Executive
(d) Judiciary

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are integral parts of the Government. But office of the Prime Minister is a part of the Government of India located in the South Block of the Secretariat building. It is not an integral part of the Government.

43. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate.
Reason (R) : Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because it has good climatic conditions, adequate infrastructure and it has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

44. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is ₹ 10,000. If the income of three families is ₹ 6,000, ₹ 8000 and ₹ 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?

- (a) ₹ 5,000
(b) ₹ 10,000
(c) ₹ 12,000
(d) ₹ 15,000

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Average capital income = ₹ 10,000

Income of 1st family = ₹ 6,000

Income of 2nd family = ₹ 8,000

Income of 3rd family = ₹ 14,000

Let the income of 4th family be x

$$\therefore \text{Income of fourth family} = \frac{6000 + 8000 + 14000 + x}{4}$$

$$10,000 = \frac{28,000 + x}{4}$$

$$40,000 = 28,000 + x$$

$$\therefore x = 40,000 - 28,000 = ₹ 12,000$$

45. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India?

- (a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The tertiary sector or the service sector is currently the backbone of the Indian Economy contributing around 96.54 lakh crore INR in 2020-21. This service accounts to 53.89% of total India's GVA of 179.15 lakh crores Indian rupees.

46. Which one of the following sectors shows the highest share in employment in 2017-18, in India?

- (a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Primary sector is the biggest sector of Agriculture and Allied services of the Indian economy and it provides highest rate of employment in India. It was 44% in 2017-18.

SECTION - C

This section consists of two cases – A and B. There are total of 12 questions in this section.

Attempt any 5 questions from each case.

Case A : Read the source given below. Attempt any 5 questions out of 6 (Q. No. 47-52) questions.

Jhumming: The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called

'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

47. How is Primitive Subsistence Agriculture related with Jhumming?

- (a) It is based on shifting cultivation
- (b) It is intensive in nature
- (c) It is based on plantation cultivation
- (d) It depends upon cash crop

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Jhumming is practised in hilly areas of North Eastern States with use of primitive tools and without application of modern technology and modern input and it only provides basic food grains for subsistence level, and it is also called shifting agriculture or slash and burn agriculture because it is one of the least evolved methods of farming. It wastes a lot of land resources and harms the environment in the form of pollution.

48. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in which one of the following countries?

- (a) Venezuela
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Mexico

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in Venezuela.

49. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in which one of the following countries?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Venezuela

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in Brazil.

50. Identify the major problem of Jhumming cultivation.

- (a) Single crop dominance
- (b) Modern inputs
- (c) High cost
- (d) Low production

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Jhumming is done with the use of primitive tools and without modern input and technology on small patches of land. It just provides basic food grains for subsistence level to the farmer's family. There are no irrigation facilities so it has major problem of low production of grains.

51. In India 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar', in which of the following States?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Jharkhand

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In India 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar' in Madhya Pradesh.

52. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
I. Andhra Pradesh	A. Kuruwa
II. Odisha	B. Valre
III. Rajasthan	C. Penda
IV. Jharkhand	D. Pama Dabi
(a) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A	(b) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
(c) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C	(d) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Andhra Pradesh – Penda

Odisha – Pama Dabi

Rajasthan – Valre

Jharkhand – Kuruwa

Case B : Read the source given below. Attempt any 5 questions out of 6 (Q. No. 53-58) questions.

Take the case of Laxmi with her two-hectare plot of unirrigated land. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the *rabi* season. Let us suppose that one hectare of wheat can provide employment to two people for 50 days (including sowing, watering, fertiliser application and harvesting). So two more members of the family can be employed in her own field. Now suppose a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot employment generation within the agriculture sector itself reducing the problem of underemployment.

53. Which one of the following economic sectors is Laxmi related to?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Laxmi is a farmer and she is related to the primary sector of agriculture.

54. Which one of the following categories of farmers is Laxmi related to?

- (a) Big
- (b) Medium
- (c) Marginal
- (d) Agriculture labourer

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Laxmi is a marginal farmer. She has only two hectares plot of unirrigated land.

55. In which one of the following sectors is underemployment seen at the maximum?

- (a) Industry
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Trade
- (d) Commerce

Ans. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. There are more people in agriculture than required. So even if few people are moved out, production will not be affected. Workers

in this sector are underemployed because each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed.

56. How does construction of dams and canals create employment in large numbers in rural areas?

- (a) Large number of engineers are needed
- (b) Large number of technicians are also required
- (c) Adjustment of large number of unskilled labourers
- (d) Executives and administration can easily be adjusted

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In rural areas, adjustment of large number of unskilled labourers can be made in the construction of dams and canals and we can create employment in large numbers by offering them jobs.

57. Which one of the following is the main result of increasing irrigation facilities in the field of agriculture?

- (a) Increase in production
- (b) Increase in productivity
- (c) Change in cropping pattern
- (d) Promote high yielding of crops

Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the field of agriculture with the increase in irrigation facilities there will be increase in production because water is very essential for agriculture. In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less, than the production will be low and farmer will be only able to grow one crop in a season.

58. Which one of the following means of irrigation generally comes under the Public Sector?

- (a) Well
- (b) Tubewell
- (c) Tank
- (d) Canal

Ans. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The means of irrigation that generally comes under the public sector is canal. Canal is the artificial waterway that brings water from the water source to the area of irrigation. It is one of the essential form of irrigation used in agriculture. Here water is generally taken from river, reservoir or tank commonly by all farmers of that area.

SECTION - D

Map-Based Questions – 59 and 60 are mandatory.

59. On the outline political map of India (on page 13) 'A' is marked as a Dam. Identify it, from the following options:

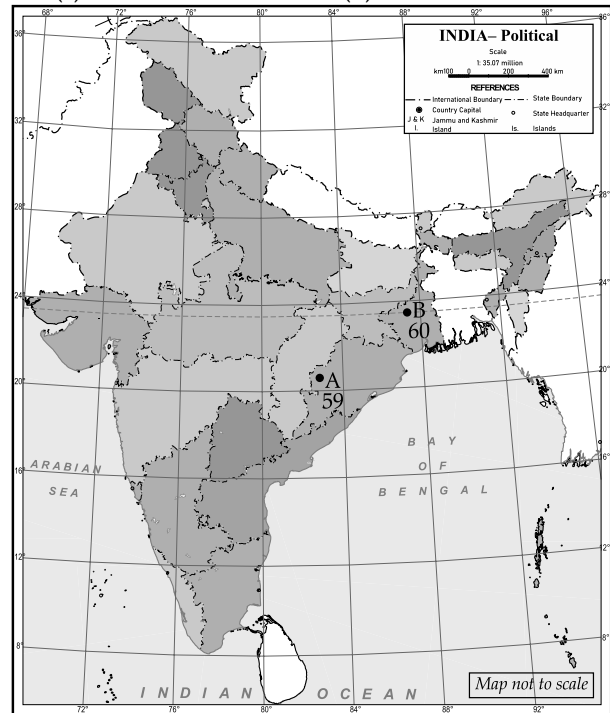
- (a) Tehri
- (b) Sardar Sarovar
- (c) Hirakud
- (d) Nagarjuna Sagar

Ans. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Hirakud Dam is built across the Mahanadi River, about 15 km from Sambalpur in the State of Odisha. It is the longest earthen dam in the world.

60. On the same map 'B' is also marked as the largest 'Jute' producer state. Identify it from the following options.

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Assam
- (d) Odisha



Ans. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: West Bengal is the leading producer of Jute in India. Jute is one of the most natural fibres cultivated and used after cotton. West Bengal has a humid climate and rainfall is upto 200 cm which is necessary for Jute crop and it has best soil of Ganga Brahmaputra delta which is most favourable soil for growing Jute.